

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[The technical field to which invention belongs] this invention relates to improvement in the brightness of the display screen which led improvement of the composition of the luminescence side of a reflected type flat pipe.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] The type called flat pipe as one of the cathode-ray tubes is known, and the about 4 inches [as a micro television receiver] thing is used for the thing with a diagonal line size of 2-3 inches as a monitor of an interphone. The structure of a typical flat pipe is explained referring to drawing 4 . Drawing 4 (a) is a plan and drawing 4 (b) is the A-A line cross section.

[0003] The shell 10 of this flat pipe counters the neck 11 of the shape of a cylinder which holds an electron gun 15, the funnel 12 of the shape of a funnel used as the emission path of the electron beam deflected by the external magnetic field which is not illustrated, the front panel 13 that offers the observation side 16 of a picture, i.e., a screen, and this front panel 13, and makes the main components the screen panel 14 which has the luminescence side 17 in an internal surface. the open end of the narrower one of a funnel 12 -- a neck 11 -- moreover, flat space is formed in the interior by joining the zygote of the front panel 13 and the screen panel 14 to the open end of the method of latus with a frit seal, respectively The above-mentioned flat pipe belongs to the method which observes luminescence of the fluorescent substance when colliding with the luminescence side 17 through the front panel 13 and which is called "reflected type", while the electron beam emitted from the electron gun 15 is deflected by a horizontal direction and the perpendicular direction. Henceforth, this flat pipe is called a reflected type flat pipe.

[0004] The expanded sectional view of the luminescence side 17 of a reflected type flat pipe is shown in drawing 5 . In this luminescence side 17, the laminating of the aluminum film 171 and the fluorescent substance layer 172 is carried out to order through predetermined patterning from the lower layer 14, i.e., screen panel, side. The above-mentioned aluminum film 171 is electrically connected with the carbon electric conduction film by which application formation was carried out in the field which is not illustrated at the internal surface of a funnel 12. It is made as [impress / this voltage / high-pressure plate voltage is supplied to this carbon film from the anode button which was prepared in a part of phon flannel 12 and which is not illustrated, therefore / to the above-mentioned aluminum film 171]. Moreover, this aluminum film 171 reflected in the front panel 13 side the light emitted in all the directions from each fluorescent substance particle contained in the fluorescent substance layer 172, and has also played the role which increases the brightness of Screen 16.

[0005]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] By the way, with the above reflected type flat pipes, like the usual nonportable television receiver, compared with the pipe of the type with which the fluorescent substance layer is formed in the inside side of the front panel, the brightness of a higher screen is required, it increases also with the present condition, and improvement in brightness is called for. In the conventional reflected type flat pipe, the member which is contributing to improvement in above-mentioned brightness is the

aluminum film 171. If this aluminum film 171 does not exist, in order to obtain desired brightness, it will be necessary to form the fluorescent substance layer 172 thickly, and the amount of the fluorescent substance particle used will increase. Since many of fluorescent substance particles are expensive rare earth oxides, this has the viewpoint of the both sides of a deployment of cost and rare resources to large disadvantageous profit. And inconvenient [on manufacture] is the abovementioned aluminum film 171 with the problem insufficient [brightness]. That is, although the aluminum film 171 is generally formed by the vacuum deposition method, while a vacuum deposition method can form a uniform and quality thin film with a sufficient precision, it requires a large scale facility, an equipment price and its running cost are high, and the occupancy area of equipment is large [a vacuum deposition method]. Moreover, since evacuation time is required whenever it performs the taking-out close of the screen panel to a membrane formation room, large improvement in a throughput cannot be desired, either.

[0006] Then, this invention aims at offering the reflected type flat pipe which can obtain high brightness even if it does not have aluminum film by the vacuum deposition method.
[0007]

[Means for Solving the Problem] The reflected type flat pipe of this invention is changing to the conventional aluminum film and adopting a white mineral-matter layer, and tends to attain the above-mentioned purpose. That is, as composition of the luminescence side alternatively formed on the internal surface of a green panel, the laminating of a white mineral-matter layer and the fluorescent substance layer should be carried out to this order at least. If it is this white mineral-matter layer, since it cannot be based on vacuum deposition but ** can also be formed with slurry method or a replica method, manufacture also becomes simple.

[0008]

[Embodiments of the Invention] With the reflected type flat pipe of this invention, a white mineral-matter layer turns into a reflecting layer, and the role which raises the brightness of a screen is played. The application weight of the white mineral matter in the above-mentioned white mineral-matter layer is 1.5 - 4 mg/cm². Considering as the range is suitable. Although the thickness of the white mineral-matter layer converted from the value of this application weight naturally changes with the particle size and the specific gravity of a white mineral matter to be used, it is 10-30 micrometers about. If an application weight and thickness are these ranges about, it cannot be probably based on the kind of white mineral matter, but the brightness improvement effect can be acquired. rather than each range of the above [an application weight or thickness], since the brightness improvement effect is saturated when it is higher than each difficult and above-mentioned range to acquire practically sufficient brightness improvement effect for a low case, the amount of the white mineral matter used will be increased to **, and economical efficiency is spoiled -- fear is large

[0009] Especially an electric property is not required of the above-mentioned white mineral matter, but as long as existence is stably possible under a vacuum or heating environment, you may use what thing. For example, titanium oxide (TiO₂), an aluminum oxide (aluminum 2O₃), zinc sulfide (ZnS), a barium sulfate (BaSO₄), a calcium carbonate (CaCO₃), a magnesium oxide (MgO), etc. can be mentioned. It is especially TiO₂. Acquisition is comparatively easy, purity is stable, it excels in handling nature, and the improvement effect of brightness is also a useful large white mineral matter.

[0010] Especially the fluorescent substance that constitutes the above-mentioned fluorescent substance layer is not limited, and what well-known thing may be used for it. The application weight of the fluorescent substance in a fluorescent substance layer is 3 mg/cm². It is 9 mg/cm² above. It is suitable that it is the following. Although the thickness of the fluorescent substance layer converted from the value of this application weight naturally changes with the particle size and the specific gravity of a fluorescent substance particle to be used, it is 12-38 micrometers about. If an application weight and thickness are these ranges about, it cannot be probably based on the kind of fluorescent substance particle, but the brightness improvement effect can be acquired. Even if an application weight or thickness is lower than each above-mentioned range and it is high, it is difficult to obtain practically sufficient brightness. Shortage of the brightness of a low case is only a quantitative thing of a fluorescent substance particle which originates insufficient. On the other hand, shortage of the brightness in the case of being high is for the amount of the scattered light by which emits beyond the reflective-power force of a white mineral-matter layer from each fluorescent substance particle, and a resorption is carried out to it inside a fluorescent substance film with increase of the thickness of a fluorescent substance layer to increase. The more desirable application weight of a fluorescent substance is 5 mg/cm². It is 7 mg/cm² above. It is the following.

[0011] It faces manufacturing the reflected type flat pipe of this invention, and the above mentioned white mineral-matter layer can be formed with the so-called slurry method. Slurry method is the method of applying the slurry which distributed the matter used as the subject of a layer to form in the photopolymer, forming a paint film, and forming the target pattern through selection exposure and development. In this invention, into a photopolymer, the slurry which distributed the white mineral-matter particle is applied to the internal surface of a screen panel, a paint film is formed, selection exposure and development are performed to this paint film, and a white mineral-matter layer is formed in a luminescence side formation field. Any of a positive type and a negative mold are sufficient as the above-mentioned photopolymer.

[0012] Formation of the above-mentioned fluorescent substance layer can be performed with slurry method or a replica method like an above-mentioned white mineral-matter layer. Furthermore, when the above-mentioned white mineral-matter layer is equipped with conductivity, the screen panel by which this white mineral-matter layer was formed can be used as cathode, and a fluorescent substance layer can be formed by the electrodeposition process which is immersed with an anode plate into the electrodeposited liquid which distributed the fluorescent substance particle, and energizes this cathode to this inter-electrode one. In this case, even if the white mineral matter itself is not equipped with conductivity, conductivity may be given to the white mineral-matter layer by mixing conductive matter, such as ITO (indium stannic-acid ghost).

[0013] In addition, when a white mineral-matter layer is not equipped with conductivity, the conductive layer for supplying the high voltage to a screen panel needs to be formed in the internal surface of this screen panel. As a component of this conductive layer, ITO is typical, and it can form easily by applying a commercial ITO solution.

[0014] Hereafter, the concrete example of this invention is explained. Here, the reflected type flat pipe which has the same shell structure as what made the component of TiO₂ and a fluorescent substance layer Y₂O₃:Tb (fluorescent substance code P45) for the component of ITO and a white mineral-matter layer, and showed the component of a

conductive layer to drawing 4 shown above was produced. Drawing 1 expands a part of luminescence side of this reflected type flat pipe. The laminating of this luminescence side 5 is carried out to order through patterning predetermined in a conductive layer 2, the white mineral-matter layer 3, and the fluorescent substance layer 4 from the lower layer 1, i.e., screen panel, side. In the field which is not illustrated, it connects with the carbon electric conduction film by which application formation was carried out electrically at the internal surface of a funnel, and the above-mentioned conductive layer 2 is made into the supply path of the high-pressure plate voltage impressed from the anode button which was prepared in a part of phon flannel, and which is not illustrated.

[0015] The above-mentioned conductive layer 2 was formed by applying the brush, a sponge roller, etc. using a commercial ITO solution (high grade chemical research center; tradename GIP-ITOS) inside the washed screen panel. The application range at this time was widely set up a little rather than the application range of a required shell and a fluorescent substance which forms the carbon pattern for taking the carbon film of a funnel internal surface, and a flow at a back process. The application thickness of an ITO solution was chosen in 1-3 micrometers so that the resistance of the conductive layer 2 after baking might be set to 10 M ohm or less.

[0016] Each formed the white mineral-matter layer 3 and the fluorescent substance layer 4 with slurry method. The slurry basis used for formation of these two layers is common, and carried out the composition as follows as an example.

Composition polyvinyl alcohol of a slurry basis (8% solution) 210g ammonium dichromate (10% solution) 6g pure water 190g dispersant The slurry basis of 1g above was distributed and a material peculiar to each class was used for it. That is, in the slurry for formation of the white mineral-matter layer 3, it is TiO_2 . The slurry for formation of 180g and the fluorescent substance layer 4 was made to distribute 220g of Y_2O_3 :Tb powder for powder, respectively.

[0017] The slurry for formation of the white mineral-matter layer 3 is poured in inside the screen panel 1 by which the conductive layer 2 was already formed in order to have formed the white mineral-matter layer 3, and the application weight of a white mineral matter (here TiO_2) is 3 - 9 mg/cm^2 . The rotational frequency and/or turnover time of this screen panel 1 were adjusted, and the excessive slurry was shaken off so that it might become. Thus, after drying the paint film of the formed slurry, the ultraviolet ray lamp was irradiated through the mask which has opening of a 81.2mmx59.1mm (diagonal line size = 4 inch) rectangle, and pure water performed the development. Thereby, the exposure section which insolubilized in water became the pattern of the rectangle of the white mineral-matter layer 3, and remained in the formation field of the luminescence side 5.

[0018] Formation of the continuing fluorescent substance layer 4 was also formed through the same application as the above-mentioned white mineral-matter layer 3, dryness, exposure, and the development process. in order to investigate the combination of the optimal application weight of a white mineral matter and a fluorescent substance here -- the application weight of a white mineral matter (here TiO_2) -- 1 mg/cm^2 , 2 mg/cm^2 , 3 mg/cm^2 , and 4 mg/cm^2 it changes to four stages -- making -- each of these 4 stage -- the application weight of a fluorescent substance -- 2.2 9.3 mg/cm^2 Some kinds of luminescence sides 5 changed in the range were produced. The screen panel 1 by which these luminescence sides 5 were completed was combined with required parts,

such as the front panel, a funnel, a neck, an electron gun, and an external magnetic field circuit, according to the usual method, and the reflected type flat pipe was completed. [0019] The result which measured the brightness of these reflected type flat pipes is shown in drawing 2. A horizontal axis expresses a fluorescent substance application weight (mg/cm^2), a vertical axis expresses brightness (cd/m^2), and this drawing is TiO_2 . Four kinds of plots show the difference in an application weight. drawing TiO_2 an application weight -- $1 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ And $2 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ **** -- brightness is still insufficient. However, $3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ Above brightness rises further and it is $2 \text{ mg} [4 // \text{cm}]$. It turns out that it is saturated mostly. A fluorescent substance application weight as especially shown in this drawing is $2.2 - 6.3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. At the range, it is TiO_2 . The application weight $3 - 4 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ It turns out that the change curve of the brightness of a case shows a monotonous upward tendency, and the reflective-power force of the white mineral-matter layer 3 is fully demonstrated. On the other hand, $1 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$ A peak exists in the change curve of brightness like the case because the amount of the scattered light by which a resorption is carried out inside a fluorescent substance layer will exceed the amount of reflected lights by the white mineral-matter layer 3, if it thickfilm-izes more than constant value with the fluorescent substance layer 4. That is, the reflective-power force of the white mineral-matter layer 3 is insufficient at this time.

[0020] From an above-mentioned result, it is TiO_2 . It is an application weight $3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. Since it turned out that brightness high enough is attained even when it carries out, the fluorescent substance coverage dependency of the brightness was investigated about three persons of the reflected type flat pipe which next has this white mineral-matter layer, the conventional reflected type flat pipe which has aluminum film by vacuum deposition, and the reflected type flat pipe which has only a fluorescent substance layer. A result is shown in drawing 3. The horizontal axis expresses the fluorescent substance coverage with both an application weight (mg/cm^2) and thickness (micrometer), and, as for this drawing, the vertical axis expresses brightness (cd/m^2).

[0021] Only a fluorescent substance layer is formed, and when the film which has the reflective-power force does not exist in others, brightness increases notably with the increase in a fluorescent substance coverage. However, the application weight of a fluorescent substance is $3 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. When it is a grade, only the low screen of brightness is obtained very much. For a remarkable dependency [as opposed to / when aluminum film is formed / a fluorescent substance coverage], the reflected type flat pipe which has only a fluorescent substance layer although it does not accept is application weight $9 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. The brightness which spent the above fluorescent substance and was attained at last is $1/5$ or less [the] and only $1.8 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. It is attained. However, the brightness of the reflected type flat pipe of this invention which has a white mineral-matter layer was further excellent compared with the reflected type flat pipe which has aluminum film. However, the inclination of change of brightness has a peak to a fluorescent substance coverage not a monotonous increase but near (25 micrometers of thickness of a fluorescent substance layer) fluorescent substance application weight $6 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. Especially for the outstanding high brightness being attained, the application weight of a fluorescent substance is $5 - 7 \text{ mg}/\text{cm}^2$. It is a range and the rate of increase of the brightness in comparison with the conventional reflected type flat pipe which has aluminum film had reached to about 10%. This means that brightness of the same grade as the conventional reflected type flat pipe which has aluminum film can be attained even

if it stops the amount of the fluorescent substance used, if it says conversely.

[0022] For the ability of the high brightness excellent in especially the reflected type flat pipe of this invention to be attained from the above result, the application weight of a fluorescent substance [in / 1.5 - 4 mg/cm² and a fluorescent substance layer / in the application weight of the white mineral matter in a white mineral-matter layer] is 5 - 7 mg/cm². It became clear that it is a case. In addition, this invention is not restricted to an above-mentioned example, and change, selection, and combination are possible for it suitably about details, such as the formation method, in the component row of the composition of a reflected type flat pipe, the composition of a size and a luminescence side, or each class.

[0023]

[Effect of the Invention] By taking the composition which carried out the laminating of a white mineral-matter layer and the fluorescent substance layer to this order at least as composition of the luminescence side which is formed in the predetermined field on the internal surface of a screen panel according to this invention so that clearly also from the above explanation, even if there is no aluminum film by vacuum deposition method like before, it becomes possible to offer the reflected type flat pipe which has the screen where brightness is very high. Compared with a vacuum evaporation system, far, it is not based on a vacuum deposition method, but it is easy, and it can form with slurry method typically and the throughput of a white mineral-matter layer [such] also improves [composition becomes possible / the formation method of a fluorescent substance layer or a conductive layer, the method of being similar, and manufacturing with advantageous equipment also in respect of a price or a size /, and].

[0024] It is the application weight of the white mineral matter in the above-mentioned white mineral-matter layer 1.5 - 4 mg/cm². When it carries out, it becomes possible to raise the brightness of the fluorescent substance layer of practical thickness efficiently. Or it is also being able to attain brightness equivalent to the conventional reflected type flat pipe using aluminum film by the fewer amount of the fluorescent substance used, and is useful from a viewpoint of a deployment of economical efficiency or rare resources. Titanium oxide is very useful as a component of the white mineral-matter layer which can realize elevation of this brightness easily. Moreover, it is the application weight of a fluorescent substance [in / a fluorescent substance layer / when the application weight of a white mineral matter is chosen as the above-mentioned range] 5 - 7 mg/cm². If it is chosen as the range, the brightness far exceeding the reflected type flat pipe which has aluminum film can be attained.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

[Brief Description of the Drawings]

[Drawing 1] It is the typical cross section expanding and showing a part of luminescence side of the reflected type flat pipe of this invention.

[Drawing 2] It is the graph which shows the change of the brightness of the reflected type flat pipe of this invention to the application weight of a white mineral matter (TiO₂) and a fluorescent substance.

[Drawing 3] It is the graph which shows the fluorescent substance coverage dependency of the brightness of this invention and the conventional reflected type flat pipe.

[Drawing 4] It is drawing showing the general structure of a reflected type flat pipe, and (a) is a plan and (b) is the A-A line cross section.

[Drawing 5] It is the typical cross section expanding and showing a part of luminescence side of the conventional reflected type flat pipe.

[Description of Notations]

1 -- Screen panel 2-- Conductive layer 3-- White mineral-matter layer 4 --Fluorescent substance layer 5 -- Luminescence side

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN

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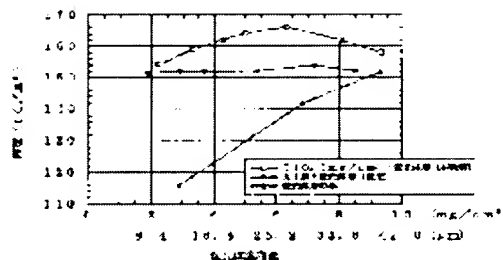
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(54) REFLECTION TYPE FLAT TUBE

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To enhance the brightness of a screen of a reflection type flat tube.

SOLUTION: A luminous surface formed in a predetermined region on an inner wall surface of a screen panel is made up by putting, at least, a white inorganic material layer and a phosphor layer one on the other in this order. TiO_2 is typical as the white inorganic material. Brightness of such a luminous surface is not only far superior to a luminous surface made singly of a phosphor layer, but also is increased by about 10% at the maximum compared to an existing luminous surface made of a laminated body of an Al film and a phosphor layer. The white inorganic material layer can be formed by a slurry method readily and at low cost, such without requiring a large scale vacuum deposition device which has been used for an Al film so far.



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(54) 【発明の名称】 反射型扁平管

(57) 【要約】

【課題】 反射型扁平管の画面の輝度を向上させる。

【解決手段】 スクリーン・パネルの内壁面上の所定領域に形成される発光面を、少なくとも白色無機物質層と蛍光体層とをこの順に積層させて構成する。白色無機物質としては、 TiO_2 が典型的である。かかる発光面の輝度は、蛍光体層単独からなる発光面に比べて格段に優れていることはもちろん、 Al_2O_3 膜と蛍光体層との積層体からなる従来の発光面に比べても最大 10% 程度向上する。白色無機物質層はスラリー法により簡便かつ安価に形成でき、従来の Al_2O_3 膜に用いたような大がかりな真空蒸着装置は不要である。

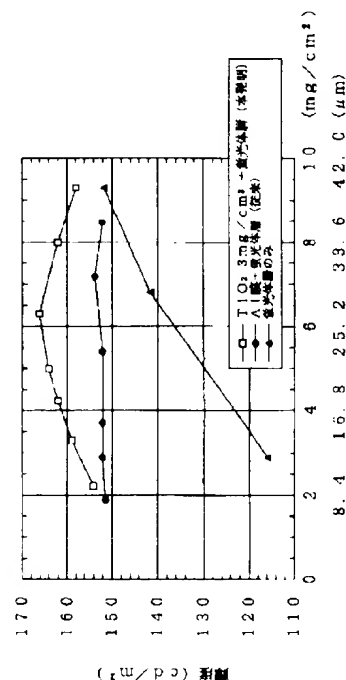


図1 本発明と従来の反射型扁平管の輝度の比較 (単位: cd/m²)

【発明の実施の形態】本発明の反射型扁平管では、白色無機物質層が反射層となり、画面の輝度を上昇させる役割を果たす。上記白色無機物質層における白色無機物質の塗布重量は、 $1 \sim 5 \sim 10 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ の範囲とすること

とが好適である。この塗布重量の値から換算される白色無機物質層の膜厚は、使用する白色無機物質の粒径や比重により当然異なるが、おおよそ $1.0 \sim 3.0 \mu\text{m}$ である。塗布重量や膜厚がおおよそこれらの範囲であれば、まず白色無機物質の種類によらず輝度改善効果を得ることができる。塗布重量または膜厚が上記の各範囲よりも低い場合には、実用上十分な輝度改善効果を得ることが難しく、また上記の各範囲よりも高い場合には、輝度改善効果が飽和するので白色無機物質の使用量を徒に増やすことになり、経済性が損なわれるおそれ大きい。

【00109】上記白色無機物質には電気的な特性は特に要求されず、真空あるいは加圧環境下で安定に存在可能なものであれば、いかなるものを用いてもよい。たとえば、酸化チタン(TiO_2)、酸化アルミニウム(Al_2O_3)、硫化亜鉛(ZnS)、硫酸バリウム(BaSO_4)、硫酸カルシウム(CaSO_4)、酸化マグネシウム(MgO)等を挙げることができる。特に TiO_2 は、入手が比較的容易で、純度が安定しており、取扱性に優れ、輝度の改善効果も大きい、有用な白色無機物質である。

【00110】上記蛍光体層を構成する蛍光体は、特に限定されるものではなく、公知のいかなるものを使用しても良い。蛍光体層における蛍光体の塗布重量は、 $5 \text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ 以上、 $9 \text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ 以下であることが好適である。この塗布重量の値から換算される蛍光体層の膜厚は、使用する蛍光体粒子の粒径や比重により当然異なるが、おおよそ $1.2 \sim 3.8 \mu\text{m}$ である。塗布重量や膜厚がおおよそこれらの範囲であれば、まず蛍光体粒子の種類によらず、輝度改善効果を得ることができる。塗布重量または膜厚が上記の各範囲より低くても高くても、実用上十分な輝度を得ることは難しい。低い場合の輝度の不足は、単に蛍光体粒子の量的な不足に起因するものである。一方、高い場合の輝度の不足は、蛍光体層の膜厚の増大に伴い、白色無機物質層の反射能力以上に、個々の蛍光体粒子から発して蛍光体膜の内部で再吸収される散乱光の量が増えてしまったためである。より好ましい蛍光体の塗布重量は、 $5 \text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ 以上、 $7 \text{mg}/\text{cm}^2$ 以下である。

【00111】本発明の反射型扁平管を製造するに際し、上記白色無機物質層はいわゆるスラリー法により形成することができる。スラリー法とは、形成したい層の主体となる物質を感光性樹脂中に分散させたスラリーを塗布して塗膜を形成し、選択露光と現像を経て目的のパターンを形成する方法である。本発明では、感光性樹脂中に白色無機物質粒子を分散させたスラリーをスクリーン・パネルの内壁面に塗布して塗膜を形成し、この塗膜に対して選択露光と現像を行い、発光面形成領域に白色無機物質層を形成する。上記感光性樹脂は、ポジ型、ネガ型のいずれでも構わない。

【00112】上記蛍光体層の形成は、上述の白色無機物

質層と同様にスラリー法、あるいは転写法により行うことができる。さらに、上記白色無機物質層が導電性を備える場合には、該白色無機物質層が形成されたスクリーン・パネルを陰極とし、この陰極を蛍光体粒子を分散させた電着液中に陽極と共に浸漬して該電極間に通電する電着法により、蛍光体層を形成することができる。この場合、白色無機物質そのものが導電性を備えていなくても、 ITO （インジウム錫酸化物）等の導電性物質が混合されることにより白色無機物質層に導電性が付与されていてもよい。

【00113】なお、白色無機物質層に導電性が備わっていない場合には、スクリーン・パネルに高電圧を供給するための導電層が該スクリーン・パネルの内壁面に形成されている必要がある。この導電層の構成材料としては ITO が典型的であり、市販の ITO 溶液を塗布することで容易に形成することができる。

【00114】以下、本発明の具体的な実施例について説明する。ここでは、導電層の構成材料を ITO 、白色無機物質層の構成材料を TiO_2 、蛍光体層の構成材料を $\text{Y}_2\text{O}_3\text{:Tb}$ （蛍光体コードP15）とし、前掲の図1に示したものと同様の管体構造を有する反射型扁平管を作製した。図1は、この反射型扁平管の発光面の一部を拡大したものである。この発光面には、下層側、すなわちスクリーン・パネル1側から順に導電層2、白色無機物質層3、蛍光体層4が所定のパターンを経て積層されている。上記導電層2は、図示されない領域においてファンネルの内壁面に塗布形成されたカーボン導電膜と電気的に接続されており、ファンネルの一部に設けられた図示されないアノード・ボタンの印加される高圧の陽極電圧の供給経路とされている。

【00115】上記導電層2は、洗浄したスクリーン・パネルの内側に市販の ITO 溶液（高純度化学研究所製、商品名GIP-ITO-S）を刷毛、スポンジ、ローラ等を用いて塗布することにより形成した。このときの塗布範囲は、後工程でファンネル内壁面のカーボン膜と導通をとるためのカーボン・パターンを形成する必要から、蛍光体の塗布範囲よりも若干広く設定した。 ITO 溶液の塗布厚さは、焼成後の導電層2の抵抗値が $10 \text{M}\Omega$ 以下となるよう、 $1 \sim 3 \mu\text{m}$ の範囲で選択した。

【00116】白色無機物質層3および蛍光体層4は、いずれもスラリー法で形成した。これらの2つの層の形成に用いるスラリー基剤は共通であり、その組成は一例として下記のとおりとした。

スラリー基剤の組成

ホリビニルアルコール（8%水溶液）	21.0g
重クロム酸アンモニウム（1.0%水溶液）	0.5g
純水	19.0g
分散剤	1g

上記のスラリー基剤に、各層に特有の材料を分散させて用いた。すなわち、白色無機物質層3の形成用スラリー

にはT10₂の粉末を180g、蛍光体層4の形成用スラリーにはY₂O₃・SrTiB粉末を220g、それぞれ分散させた。

【0017】白色無機物質層3を形成するには、既に導電層2の形成されたスクリーン・パネル1の内側に白色無機物質層3の形成用のスラリーを塗布し、白色無機物質（ここではT10₂）の塗布重量が3～9mg/cm²となるように該スクリーン・パネル1の回転数および

または回転時間を調節して塗布のスラリーを振り切った。このようにして形成されたスラリーの塗膜を乾燥させた後、81.2mm×59.1mm（対角線寸法4インチ）の矩形的開口を有するマスクを介して紫外線ランプを照射し、純水で現像処理を行った。これにより、水に不溶化した露光部が白色無機物質層3の矩形的パターンとなり、発光面5の形成領域に残った。

【0018】残った蛍光体層4の形成も、上述の白色無機物質層3と同様の塗布・乾燥・露光、現像工程を経て形成した。ここで、白色無機物質と蛍光体の最適な塗布重量の組み合わせを調べるために、白色無機物質（ここではT10₂）の塗布重量を1mg/cm²、2mg/cm²、3mg/cm²、4mg/cm²と4段階に変化させ、これら4段階の各々について蛍光体の塗布重量を2.2～9.3mg/cm²の範囲で変化させた数種類の発光面5を作製した。これらの発光面5が完成されたスクリーン・パネル1を、通常の方法にしたがってフロン・パネル、ガラス板、ボックス、電子銃、外部磁場回路等の必要部品と組み合わせ、反射型扁平管を完成させた。

【0019】これらの反射型扁平管の輝度を測定した結果を図2に示す。この図は、横軸が蛍光体塗布重量（mg/cm²）、縦軸が輝度（cd/m²）を表し、T10₂の塗布重量の違いを4種類のプロットで示している。図より、T10₂の塗布重量が1mg/cm²および2mg/cm²では輝度がまだ不足している。しかし、3mg/cm²以上では輝度がさらに上昇し、4mg/cm²では飽和することがわかった。特に、この図に示したような蛍光体塗布重量が2.2～6.3mg/cm²の範囲では、T10₂塗布重量3～4mg/cm²の場合の輝度の変化曲線は単調増加傾向を示し、白色無機物質層3の反射能力が十分に発揮されていることがわかる。これに対し、たとえば1mg/cm²の場合のように輝度の変化曲線にピークが存在するのは、蛍光体層1が一定直以上に厚膜化すると、蛍光体層の内部で再吸収される散乱光の量が白色無機物質層3による反射光量を上回るからである。つまり、白色無機物質層3の反射能力がこの時点で不足するのである。

【0020】上述の結果より、T10₂の塗布重量を3mg/cm²とした場合でも十分に高い輝度が達成されることがわかったので、次にこの白色無機物質層を有する反射型扁平管と、真空蒸着によるA1膜を有する従来

の反射型扁平管と、蛍光体層のみを有する反射型扁平管の3者について、その輝度の蛍光体塗布量依存性を調べた。結果を図3に示す。この図は、横軸が蛍光体塗布量を塗布重量（mg/cm²）および膜厚（μm）の両方で表しており、縦軸が輝度（cd/m²）を表している。

【0021】蛍光体層のみが形成され、反射能力を有する膜が他に存在しない場合には、蛍光体塗布量の増加に伴い、輝度が顕著に増加する。しかし、蛍光体の塗布重量が3mg/cm²程度の場合には、非常に輝度の低い画面しか得られない。A1膜を形成した場合には、蛍光体塗布量に対する顕著な依存性は認められないが、蛍光体層のみを有する反射型扁平管が塗布重量9mg/cm²以上の蛍光体を費やしてようやく達成された輝度がその1/5以下、わずか1～8mg/cm²で達成されている。しかし、白色無機物質層を有する本発明の反射型扁平管の輝度は、A1膜を有する反射型扁平管に比べてさらに優れている。ただし、輝度の変化の傾向は蛍光体塗布量に対して単調増加ではなく、蛍光体塗布重量6mg/cm²（蛍光体層の膜厚2.5μm）付近にピークを有する。特に優れた高輝度が達成されるのは、蛍光体の塗布重量が5～7mg/cm²の範囲であり、A1膜を有する従来の反射型扁平管と比較した輝度の増加率は約10%にも達していた。このことは、逆に言えば、A1膜を有する従来の反射型扁平管と同程度の輝度を、蛍光体の使用量を抑えても達成できることを意味している。

【0022】以上の結果より、本発明の反射型扁平管が特に優れた高輝度を達成できるのは、白色無機物質層における白色無機物質の塗布重量が1.5～4mg/cm²、蛍光体層における蛍光体の塗布重量が5～7mg/cm²の場合であることが明らかとなった。なお、本発明は上述の実施例に限られるものではなく、反射型扁平管の構成や寸法、発光面の構成や各層の構成材料ならびにその形成方法等の細部については、適宜変更・選択・組合せが可能である。

【0023】

【発明の効果】以上の説明からも明らかのように、本発明によればスクリーン・パネルの内壁上の所定領域に形成される発光面の構成として、少なくとも白色無機物質層と蛍光体層とをこの順に積層させた構成をとることで、従来のような真空蒸着法によるA1膜が無くても、極めて輝度の高い画面を有する反射型扁平管を提供することが可能となる。このような白色無機物質層は、真空蒸着法によらず、蛍光体層や導電層の形成方法と共通性のある方法、典型的にはスクリーン法で形成することができ、真空蒸着装置に比べて速かに構成が簡単で、価格や寸法の面でも有利な装置で製造することが可能となり、スループットも向上する。

【0024】上記白色無機物質層における白色無機物質の塗布重量を1.5～4mg/cm²とした場合には、

実用的な厚さの蛍光体層の輝度を効率良く向上させることが可能となる。あるいは、A1膜を用いた従来の反射型扁平管と同等の輝度を、より少ない蛍光体使用量にて達成できることにもなり、経済性や希少資源の有効利用の観点から有益である。酸化チタンは、かかる輝度の上昇を容易に実現できる白色無機物質層の構成材料として、極めて有用である。また、白色無機物質の塗布重量が上述の範囲に選択されている場合、蛍光体層における蛍光体の塗布重量を $5 \sim 7 \text{ mg/cm}^2$ の範囲に選択すると、A1膜を有する反射型扁平管を大幅に上回る輝度を達成することができる。

【図面の簡単な説明】

【図1】本発明の反射型扁平管の発光面の一部を拡大し

て示す模式的断面図である。

【図2】白色無機物質(TiO_2)と蛍光体の塗布重量に対する本発明の反射型扁平管の輝度の変化を示すグラフである。

【図3】本発明と従来の反射型扁平管の輝度の蛍光体塗布量依存性を示すグラフである。

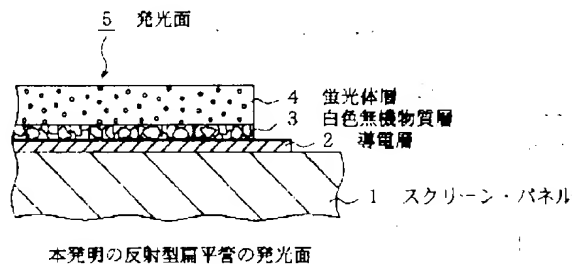
【図4】反射型扁平管の一般的な構造を示す図であり、(a)は上面図、(b)はそのA-A線断面図である。

【図5】従来の反射型扁平管の発光面の一部を拡大して示す模式的断面図である。

【符号の説明】

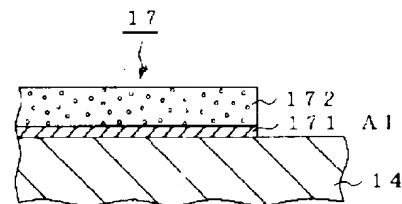
1…スクリーン・パネル 2…導電層 3…白色無機物質層 4…蛍光体層 5…発光面

【図1】



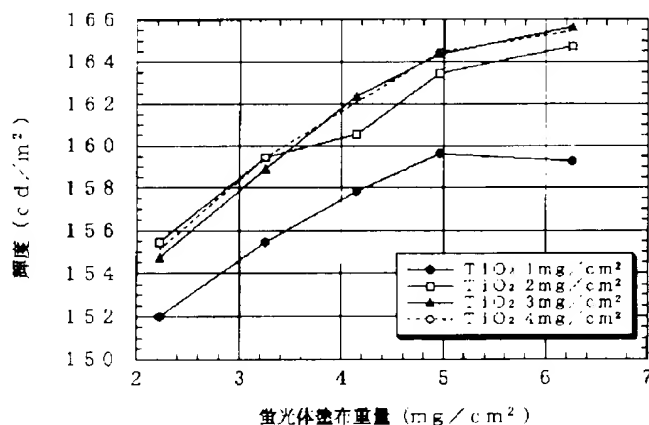
本発明の反射型扁平管の発光面

【図5】



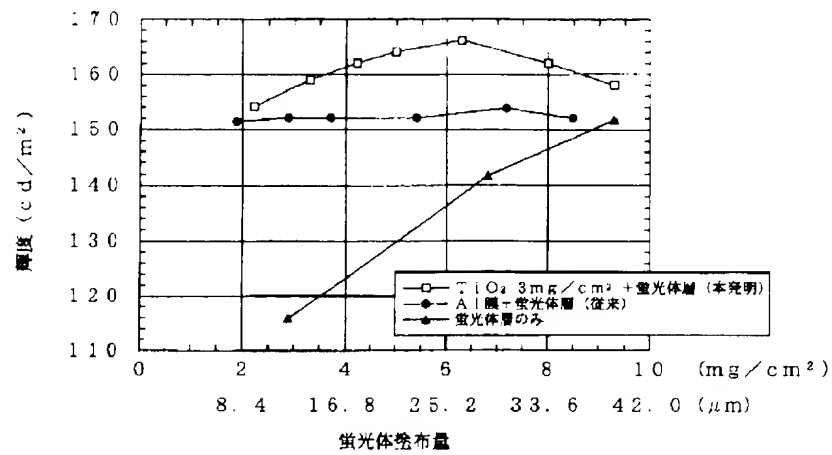
従来の発光面の構造

【図2】



白色無機物質(TiO_2)と蛍光体の塗布重量に対する
本発明の反射型扁平管の輝度の変化

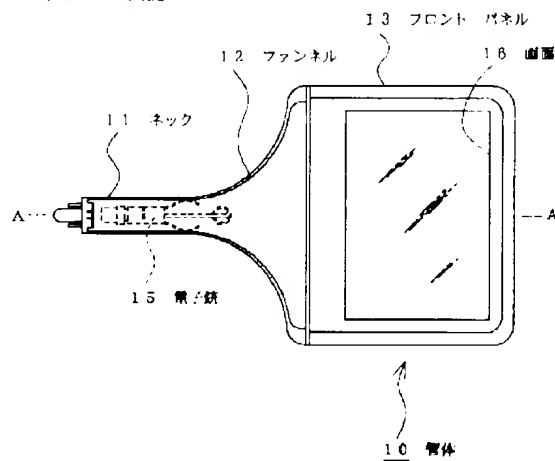
【図3】



本発明と従来の反射型扁平管の輝度の蛍光体塗布量依存性

【図4】

(a) 上面図



(b) A-A線断面図

